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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



ANNUAL FIRE REPORT

Calendar Year 1962

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT

Calendar Year 1962

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT

1962

The Bureau of Land Management provided fire protection on approximately 400 million acres during the 1962 fire season (1962 CY), on lands located in the eleven western States and Alaska. The Bureau spent 27,765 man-days suppressing 1,083 fires which burned 350,805 acres. These fires caused damage estimated at 4.5 million dollars. Of these fires, 111 occurred on alienated lands burning about 193,694 acres and causing nearly three million dollars worth of resource loss. The approximate protection cost per acre by area and type was:

Force account, Alaska	9/10¢ on about 220 million acres
Force account, Western States	1-3/10¢ on about 174 million acres
Contract protection, Western States	26¢ on about 6 million acres

The total protection cost was nearly 5.7 million dollars for an average cost of less than 1½ cents per acre.

Fire statistics for 1962 appear in Appendix tables 1-18, and statistics for the five-year period, 1958 through 1962, appear in Appendix tables 2, 3, and 4.

Types of Protection

Fire protection on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management is provided by either force account or contract.

Force account fire protection is provided entirely through the use of fire protection forces and facilities supervised and operated by the Bureau of Land Management.

Contract fire protection is provided through fire protection organizations other than the Bureau of Land Management on an established rate-per-acre basis. Lands administered by the BLM are often located adjacent to lands protected and owned by another organization which can better provide protection in conjunction with the protection of its own lands. Approximately six million acres of lands administered by the BLM are provided fire protection through such contracts.

The Bureau of Land Management maintains a fire control organization for force account protection and for administration of contracts in the following States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Alaska.

Force Account Protection

Character of Season

The 1962 fire season was about normal in burning conditions and precipitation. There was one apparent difference; the fire season was later than usual. This was due to the substantial amount of winter and spring precipitation which tended to cause late curing of vegetation. This was not true in Montana and Colorado where extreme burning conditions occurred in some areas early in the spring. These areas had above average incidence of lightning storms, but precipitation accompanying most storms helped hold fire occurrence to a normal level. Southern Arizona and New Mexico were the exception, where there was a lack of abundant vegetative growth.

The carryover of light fuels and the mild winter of 1962-63 in most western States may cause the fire hazard to be increased in the early summer of 1963, since the fuels will be well-cured and more susceptible to ignition.

Lightning Fires

Bureau-wide, the number of lightning-caused fires decreased from 577 in 1961 to 377 in 1962. Alaska, however, had an increase from 25 in 1961 to 45 in 1962. Bureau-wide, lightning accounted for 53 percent of the reportable fires in force account protection areas, compared to 61 percent during the 1961 fire season.

Man-Caused Fires

Fires caused by man continue to be a major fire control problem.

Man-caused Fires on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Number Fires</u>	<u>Number Man-caused Fires</u>	<u>Percent of Total Fires</u>
1958	1674	974	58%
1959	1367	533	39%
1960	1628	817	50%
1961	1097	414	38%
1962	<u>1083</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>55%</u>
Five-Year Average	1370	668	49%

The tabulation is presented as a point of interest since there are several uncontrollable factors which influence both the number of fires and the percentage. The fuel conditions during the season normally dictate the number of fires which start from carelessness, however, the occurrence of lightning is usually the basis for the severity of the fire season. The statistics

indicate that fire prevention programs should be expanded to keep pace with the increasing population and the trend toward more outdoor recreation.

Prevention Measures

Emphasis was placed on reaching the public on fire prevention through the media of radio, television, the press, movies, fire posters, fire warning signs, fire danger rating meters, form letters or notices, personal contacts, and group meetings. Parade floats, fair booth exhibits, and poster contests have been received with a great deal of interest. Items of special interest this past year were some "on-the-scene" television coverage, personal demonstrations to Girl and Boy Scout groups on proper camp-fire extinguishing, and expanded programs presented to school children in conjunction with the dispersal of "Smokey Bear" fire prevention material.

Adjacent to the highway at the Alaska-Canada border, BLM has installed a life-size "Smokey" sign welcoming visitors to Alaska and reminding them to prevent forest fires. Several roadside fire danger rating meters are maintained to remind the public of the current fire danger.

Dissemination of daily fire weather and fuel conditions kept the public informed and aware of its responsibilities in the prevention of fire.



"Thousands of acres of rangeland are burned every year because of carelessness"

Availability and Effectiveness of Fire Fighters

Most BLM administration units have organized specialized mobile suppression crews located at district offices and strategic locations where experience indicates a high risk and above-normal occurrence of fire. These crews are capable of taking rapid action on fires over a wide area and may be moved to a new location or reinforced according to the need.

The Bureau cooperates with other fire protection agencies in organizing and training specialized firefighting crews. The Southwest Forest Fire Fighters located in New Mexico and Arizona are comprised of trained crews of Indians and U.S. Mexican Nationals. They have been available for several years and have proved to be a real asset in all the western States. In Idaho, the Bureau of Land Management has cooperated with other Federal agencies in organizing and training crews at the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. These Shoshone-Bannock Indians are known as the "Sho-Bans" and have received recognition as excellent fire fighters. In Alaska, BLM has a program of organizing and training Indian and Eskimo crews. In Montana, BLM has cooperated with other agencies and has trained several crews on the various Indian Reservations. These crews have proved to be more effective than emergency fire fighters recruited from towns and cities. The availability and strategic location of many of these crews has been invaluable, and plans are to continue the training and organizing of additional ones.

Military and National Guard personnel were used very little for fire suppression this year. However, their cooperation and services in communications and transportation for logistic purposes has been excellent. In some instances, when other sources were committed and unavailable, services were furnished by the Military and National Guard. In Alaska, the Army and Air Force helicopters assisted in transporting men and equipment to fire locations in remote areas.

Very little exchange was made of fire supervisory personnel between administrative units this past season, but with the increased emphasis placed upon interbureau training and cooperation, more interagency and interbureau exchange of experienced fire supervisors is planned. Interchange of supervisory personnel in a training capacity on going fires will provide more and varied experience.

Air Operations

a. Alaska Smokejumper Unit

The Bureau of Land Management has maintained a 22-man smokejumper unit at Fairbanks, Alaska each summer since 1956. This unit is complete with all

the necessary facilities; jumper training area, parachute loft, barracks, and mess hall. Barracks and loft facilities were constructed at Fairbanks to accommodate 50 men, and there is a need for at least that number during the height of the fire season. The BLM unit of smokejumpers will be increased to about 40 men during the next few years. As an interim measure, during the 1961 and 1962 seasons, the BLM unit was supplemented during the high fire danger period, by a unit of 18 smokejumpers from the Forest Service depot at Missoula, Montana. Smokejumpers have been a real asset in Alaska where vast areas are remote and inaccessible, except by aircraft.



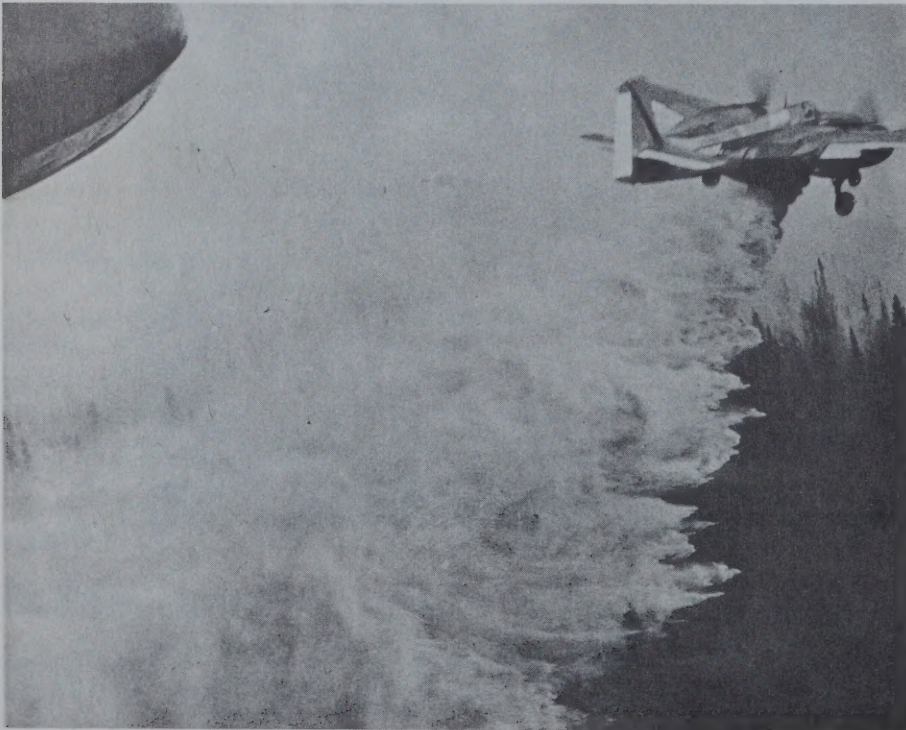
"Smokejumpers on their way to a wildfire in a remote area"

Smokejumper activities in Alaska during the 1962 fire season were as follows:

Individual jumps (including practice jumps)	423
Total fires jumped	35
Initial attack without fire retardants	26
Initial attack with fire retardants	9
Average number of jumpers	5.3
Average distance traveled (miles)	176
Greatest distance traveled (miles)	512
Shortest distance traveled (miles)	32
Accidents and injuries	0

b. Aerial Application of Retardants

The use of aircraft in applying fire retardants on wildland fires has increased each year. The aircraft most commonly used for aerial application of retardants are military surplus planes, which have tanks installed for carrying retardants. Bentonite and sodium-calcium borate in slurry are the retardants most generally used. Borate was used exclusively in Alaska because it has proved to be most effective in penetrating deep fuels. In other western States, bentonite was used predominately.



"F7F Dropping Borate on Fire Front"

In most cases, aerial application of retardants has proved to be the "tool" that has made the difference between small and large fires by holding or retarding the fire until ground forces or smokejumpers arrive. However, this is a very expensive "tool" and its use requires a great deal of judgment and discretion. Records are kept of costs and effectiveness, and reviewed for purposes of improving retardant use.

The following statistics on aerial application of retardants reflect the effectiveness, cost, and other related data for the 1962 fire season:

	Western States <u>Bentonite</u>	Alaska <u>Borate</u>
1. Number of fires on which retardants were used	57	26
a. Positive results	53	24
b. Negative results	4	2
2. Gallons of retardants dropped	124,670	172,800
3. Loads dropped	193	183
4. Distance from loading point to fire		
a. Average distance (miles)	114	160
b. Variation of distance (miles)	5-331	14-675
5. a. Average number of loads per fire	5	7
b. Variation - number of loads	1-13	1-32
6. a. Average getaway time (minutes)	18	24
b. Variation in time (minutes)	4-120	9-38
7. Average cost per gallon of retardant on fire	\$1.06+	\$1.31+
8. Average cost per gallon of retardant placed in plane	0.12	0.49
9. Average aerial application cost per fire on which retardant was used	\$2325.59	\$8732.98
10. Average flight cost per load	578.80	779.39
11. Average cost per load delivered on fire	686.83	1240.75

c. Other Aircraft Uses

Fixed wing and rotor aircraft are used for many phases of fire control. The Bureau of Land Management operates six Cessna 180's, four Grumman Gooses, and one DC-3 aircraft in Alaska. The DC-3 is on loan from the Navy for the smoke-jumper operation and an F-51 is leased for fire patrol and scouting. Several small planes at numerous airports are listed in each State on "continuing offer for hire" contracts, and are chartered for fire control use. These are used for patrol in the detection of fires in the wake of lightning storms, in patrolling and scouting going fires, for directing airtanker operations, and for transporting men and equipment. Contract rotor aircraft are being utilized for pinpoint accuracy of small amounts of fire retardant, for transportation of men and tools for fast initial action on fires, and for shuttling men and equipment on large fires.

Air operations is becoming an increasingly important and effective tool in fire control.

Fire Training and Public Education

Training of fire control supervisory personnel and crews has received much emphasis the past year. Cooperative training sessions with other agencies increased and plans for the coming year show they will be more frequent. A National Interbureau Fire Behavior School was held early in 1963. Public education in fire prevention is a never-ending program and is being expanded annually.

Fire Trespass

Fire trespass is a year-round problem for the protection organization and accounts for a considerable amount of resource loss. Emphasis is being placed on control through investigation and prosecution to alleviate this unnecessary waste.

Adequacy of Protection

The lack of a sufficient and effective detection system continues to be a major obstacle in obtaining prompt action on fires. Aerial surveillance is becoming more intensive each year, however, it is not the final answer as it only supplements ground lookouts. It is apparent that a combination of fire guard stations, lookouts, and aerial patrol is necessary for early detection and fast initial attack. The use of patrol planes to reach lightning storm paths and check canyons or blind areas of existing ground lookouts, improves and extends detection. Effectiveness of air patrols is limited because of the duration of flight and elapsed time between flights.



Contract Protection

Character of Season

Lands under contract protection in Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Minnesota experienced near normal climatic conditions. The average number of fires per year for the past five years was 248, compared to 261 fires in 1962. During the 1962 season, 67 percent of all fires suppressed by contractors were man-caused, compared to 25 percent in 1961.

Adequacy of Protection

Special efforts were made to evaluate the fire control measures of the contracting agencies. Generally, protection afforded by the contractors has been prompt and efficient. Occasionally, during bad burning conditions, contracting agencies have been taxed beyond their capabilities.

Construction

The construction of more fire facilities, such as lookouts, guard stations and warehouses is necessary to keep in step with an expanded program. This year, several buildings in Alaska were completed; a house at the Tanacross Guard Station, a heating plant and utility building at Fairbanks, a barracks at McGrath, and living quarters at Lake Louise. Plans for building an entire fire control station at Anchorage are progressing. A new fire guard station is planned for Hughes and Galena, as well as garages and warehouses at several other sites.

Districts in Oregon and Idaho have constructed new lookouts in the past two years, and two more lookouts are scheduled for construction in Idaho next year. A continuing program is being carried out in the construction of fire access roads and fire breaks.

Equipment Development

Most of the research in fire equipment development accomplished by BLM is through cooperation with other agencies.

The Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service are cooperating in developing a sferics system for tracking and plotting electrical storms to determine the pattern and location of lightning strikes which are potential fire starters.

The Forest Service and Civil Defense are cooperating in developing the use of infra-red scanners to detect and pinpoint, from an aircraft, the location of very small fires that are difficult to see with the naked eye.

When these developments are complete, they will improve detection and aid in the reduction of the number of large fires.

TABLE 1

Area Receiving Protection, Acreage Burned and Percent
of Area Burned

State	Area Receiving Protection (1,000 Acres)	Area Burned in CY 1962	Percent Burned in CY 1962	5 - Year <u>1</u> / Average Percent Burned
Alaska (FA) <u>2</u> /	220,000	38,874	0.0170	0.090
Arizona (FA)	14,309	578	0.0050	0.134
California (FA)	13,544	9,331	0.0689	0.041
California (Cont.) <u>3</u> /	1,759	27,299	1.5600	0.772
Colorado (FA)	8,690	3,424	0.0394	0.037
Idaho (FA)	11,516	65,464	0.5690	0.839
Idaho (Cont.)	489	2,174	0.4400	0.381
Minnesota (Cont.)	40	360	0.9000	0.180
Montana (FA)	8,702	81	0.0009	0.024
Montana (Cont.)	283	2	0.0007	0.161
Nevada (FA)	51,965	3,863	0.0074	0.060
New Mexico (FA)	13,923	602	0.0043	0.003
New Mexico (Cont.)	28	--	--	0.496
North Dakota (FA)	84	--	--	--
Oregon (FA)	9,974	3,495	0.0350	0.572
Oregon (Cont.)	3,010	815	0.0270	0.115
South Dakota (FA)	395	--	--	0.065
Utah (FA)	24,364	5,355	0.0219	0.010
Washington (Cont.)	333	90	0.0270	0.191
Wyoming (FA)	17,418	2,304	0.0132	0.010
TOTAL - (FA)	394,784	133,371	0.0337	0.110
(Cont.)	5,942	30,740	0.5100	0.340
GRAND TOTAL	400,726	164,111	0.0700	0.111

1/ Average annual burn (Table 2) divided by area receiving protection.

2/ Force Account Protection.

3/ Contract Protection.

TABLE 2

Acreage Burned by Years 1958 - 1962, and
Average for Five-Year Period

State	Acreage					Average 5-Year
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Alaska (FA) <u>1/</u>	288,616	586,535	85,240	1,547	38,874	200,162
Arizona (FA)	43,078	24,750	22,687	2,744	578	18,767
California (FA)	12,574	10,465	4,377	4	9,331	5,670
California (Cont.) <u>2/</u>	6,115	19,243	15,313	--	27,299	13,594
Colorado (FA)	5,011	594	2,577	4,458	3,424	3,212
Idaho (FA)	188,041	75,769	124,367	29,509	65,464	96,630
Idaho (Cont.)	429	2,275	4,448	--	2,174	1,865
Minnesota (Cont.)	--	--	--	--	360	72
Montana (FA)	1,082	495	4,738	4,463	81	2,172
Montana (Cont.)	--	7	1,114	1,168	2	458
Nevada (FA)	50,369	87,247	4,220	10,935	3,863	31,326
New Mexico (FA)	20	371	794	211	602	399
New Mexico (Cont.)	--	344	2	348	--	139
North Dakota (FA)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon (FA)	73,610	63,595	66,065	78,689	3,495	57,090
Oregon (Cont.)	2,506	1,033	9,379	3,698	815	3,486
South Dakota (FA)	--	966	--	--	--	193
Utah (FA)	4,869	2,187	2,163	9,205	5,355	4,755
Washington (Cont.)	2,721	4	269	111	90	639
Wyoming (FA)	1,722	1,007	3,724	169	2,304	1,785
Total - (FA)	668,922	853,981	320,952	141,934	133,371	427,832
Total - (Cont.)	11,771	22,906	30,525	5,325	30,740	20,253
GRAND TOTAL	680,763	876,887	351,477	147,259	164,111	444,099

1/ Force Account Protection.

2/ Contract Protection.

TABLE 3

Number of Fires 1958 - 1962, and
Average for Five-Year Period

State	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Average, 5-Years
Alaska (FA) <u>1/</u>	284	318	253	89	88	206
Arizona (FA)	22	43	47	26	16	33
California (FA)	36	44	40	18	6	29
California (Cont.) <u>2/</u>	118	142	71	--	157	98
Colorado (FA)	86	75	84	63	92	80
Idaho (FA)	331	183	327	188	219	250
Idaho (Cont.)	21	10	16	6	25	16
Minnesota (Cont.)	--	--	--	--	2	--
Montana (FA)	19	24	107	67	22	48
Montana (Cont.)	--	6	11	8	7	6
Nevada (FA)	234	156	129	104	124	147
New Mexico (FA)	11	19	35	27	24	23
New Mexico (Cont.)	--	3	2	1	1	1
North Dakota (FA)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon (FA)	250	177	260	256	114	199
Oregon (Cont.)	165	78	144	124	68	116
South Dakota (FA)	--	1	--	--	--	--
Utah (FA)	53	65	57	57	76	62
Washington (Cont.)	15	6	7	30	8	13
Wyoming (FA)	29	17	38	33	34	30
Total - (FA)	1,355	1,122	1,377	928	815	1,119
Total - (Cont.)	319	245	251	169	268	250
GRAND TOTAL	1,674	1,367	1,628	1,097	1,083	1,370

1/ Force Account protection

2/ Contract protection

TABLE 4

Summary of All Fires Suppressed
by the
Bureau of Land Management
(CY 1958-1962)

Type of Protection	Year	Fires Suppressed			Area Burned (Acres)			Protection Costs (Dollars) Fiscal Year		
		Public Land	Other Land	Total	Public Land	Other Land	Total	Presup.& Contract	Suppression	Total
Force Account	1958	824	531	1,355	668,992	257,543	926,535	594,812	2,602,539	3,197,351
	1959	1,121	--	1,121	853,981	--	853,981	902,059	2,864,723	3,766,782
	1960	880	497	1,377	320,952	123,441	444,393	854,543	3,036,201	3,890,744
	1961	633	295	928	141,934	54,490	196,424	1,082,785	3,826,895	4,909,680
	1962	710	105	815	133,371	53,642	187,013	1,559,773	1,427,701	2,987,474
Contract: O&C lands	1958	140	--	140	1,840	--	1,840	438,869	--	438,869
	1959	47	--	47	495	--	495	445,925	--	445,925
	1960	94	--	94	935	--	935	413,863	--	413,863
	1961	100	10	110	2,018	584	2,602	461,018	--	461,018
	1962	56	1	57	809	1,876	2,685	514,428	--	514,428
Public Land	1958	155	24	179	9,931	--	9,931	423,497	--	423,497
	1959	198	--	198	22,411	--	22,411	478,613	--	478,613
	1960	141	16	157	29,588	107,753	137,341	583,171	--	583,171
	1961	54	5	59	3,307	2,622	5,929	607,254	--	607,254
	1962	206	5	211	29,931	131,176	161,107	648,782	--	648,782
TOTAL	1958	1,119	555	1,674	680,763	257,543	938,306	1,457,178	2,602,539	4,059,717
	1959	1,366	--	1,366	876,887	--	876,887	1,826,597	2,864,723	4,691,320
	1960	1,115	513	1,628	351,475	231,194	582,669	1,851,577	3,036,201	4,887,778
	1961	787	310	1,097	147,259	57,696	204,955	2,151,057	3,826,895	5,977,952
	1962	972	111	1,083	164,111	186,694	350,805	2,722,983	1,427,701	4,150,684

TABLE 5

Summary of All Fires Suppressed
by the
Bureau of Land Management
(Calendar Year 1962)

Type of Protection	Fires Suppressed			Area Burned (Acres)			Protection Cost (Dollars)		
	Public Land	Other Land	Total	Public Land	Other Land	Total	Pre. and Contract	Suppression	Total
Force Account	710	105	815	133,371	53,642	187,013	2,026,100	2,157,578	4,183,678
Contract:							<u>1/</u>		
O&C Lands	56	1	57	809	1,876	2,685	650,000	--	650,000
Public Lands	2062	5	211	29,931	131,176	161,107	850,000	--	850,000
							<u>2/</u>		
TOTAL	972	111	1,083	164,111	186,694	350,805	3,526,100	2,157,578	5,683,678

1/ Costs include \$113,000 for inspection and supervision of contracts, hazard reduction, maintenance and development of fire trails.

2/ Costs include \$142,144 for inspection and supervision of contracts, hazard reduction, maintenance and development of fire trails.

Note - Other land applies to alienated lands on which fires were suppressed to protect Federal property.

TABLE 6
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
STATISTICAL FIRES
ANNUAL FIRE REPORT

ESTIMATED FORCE ACCOUNT SUPPRESSION COST SUMMARY*

Calendar Year 19 62

STATE	PERSONNEL SERVICES								OPERATING SERVICES			(12) TOTAL SUPPRESSION COSTS
	MAN DAYS				FUNDS				(9) EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	(10) OTHER DIRECT COSTS	(11) OTHER COOPER- ATIVE VALUES	
	(1) PERMANENT	(2) SEASONAL	(3) EMERGENCY	(4) TOTAL MAN DAYS	(5) COOPER- ATION	(6) REGULAR	(7) FIRE FIGHTING	(8) PERSONNEL COSTS				
Alaska	229	1,277	9,817	11,323	2,973	2,591	263,112	268,676	255,051	102,539	79,269	705,535
Arizona	115	50	55	220	19	791	4,222	5,032	1,945	213	1	7,191
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,318	38,686	--	42,004
Colorado	1,214	279	2,051	3,544	448	5,513	87,098	93,059	59,607	6,606	486	159,758
Idaho	407	1,035	4,288	5,730	704	1,963	95,956	98,623	104,981	3,876	282	207,762
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	90	48	105	243	172	712	4,355	5,239	2,678	744	--	8,661
Nevada	304	249	1,346	1,899	654	1,708	40,299	42,661	53,833	5,745	375	102,614
New Mexico	47	36	24	107	267	555	2,110	2,932	803	11	120	3,866
Oregon	149	179	1,390	1,718	7	1,029	30,857	31,893	21,386	42	--	53,321
Utah	341	433	319	1,093	612	1,761	18,526	20,899	26,566	5,022	84	52,571
Wyoming	1,012	673	203	1,888	9,152	8,765	36,979	54,896	64,848	2,577	--	122,321
BUREAU TOTAL	3,908	4,259	19,598	27,765	15,008	25,388	583,514	623,910	595,016	166,061	80,617	1,465,604

TABLE 7
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
AREA BURNED AND RESOURCE DAMAGE

☒ Force Account Protection	☐ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	19 62

STATE	AREA BURNED (Acres)										RESOURCE DAMAGE (Dollars)					
	FOREST						NONFOREST		TOTAL AREA		TIMBER VALUE \$100		OTHER DAMAGE VALUE \$100		TOTAL DAMAGES \$100	
	COMMERCIAL		NONCOMMERCIAL		TOTAL											
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
Alaska	18,522	6	10,671	--	29,193	6	9,681	3	38,874	9	2,130	--	1,200	--	3,330	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	578	1	578	1	1	--	31	--	32	--
California	--	--	1,000	500	1,000	500	8,331	2,040	9,331	2,540	--	--	26	17	26	17
Colorado	734	132	826	727	1,560	859	1,864	4,602	3,424	5,461	173	11	287	623	460	634
Idaho	121	5	16	2	137	7	65,327	29,288	65,464	29,295	5	--	4,635	3,553	4,640	3,553
Montana	1	--	15	--	16	--	65	--	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	37	--	971	1	1,008	1	2,855	680	3,863	681	3	--	4,997	96	5,000	96
New Mexico	--	--	5	--	5	--	597	261	602	261	--	--	--	1	--	1
Oregon	23	--	9	--	32	--	3,463	2,834	3,495	2,834	50	--	119	123	169	123
Utah	157	--	331	240	488	240	4,867	3,139	5,355	3,379	31	--	529	270	560	270
Wyoming	162	84	343	823	505	907	1,799	8,274	2,304	9,181	25	10	33	62	58	72
BUREAU TOTALS	19,757	227	14,187	2,293	33,944	2,520	99,427	51,122	133,371	53,642	2,418	21	11,857	4,745	14,275	4,766

TABLE 8
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
AREA BURNED AND RESOURCE DAMAGE

☐ Force Account Protection ☒ PD Contract Protection ☒ O&C Protection	☐ Bureau Summary Calendar Year 19 62
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STATE	AREA BURNED (Acres)										RESOURCE DAMAGE (Dollars)					
	FOREST						NONFOREST	TOTAL AREA		TIMBER VALUE \$100		OTHER DAMAGE VALUE \$100		TOTAL DAMAGES \$100		
	COMMERCIAL		NONCOMMERCIAL		TOTAL											
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
PD Contract Protection:																
California	1,958	10,106	1,330	30,194	3,288	40,300	24,011	97,378	27,299	137,678	684	5,181	889	19,188	1,573	24,369
Idaho	152	--	650	291	802	291	1,372	--	2,174	291	33	12	214	5	247	17
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	360	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	1	--	1	--	5	1	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	90	205	90	205	--	--	90	205	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	2,112	10,106	2,071	30,690	4,183	40,796	25,748	97,380	29,931	138,176	717	5,193	1,103	19,193	1,820	24,386
O&C Protection:																
Oregon	297	1,039	283	497	580	1,536	229	340	809	1,876	68	167	5	--	73	167
(Contract) BUREAU TOTALS	2,409	11,145	2,354	31,187	4,763	42,332	25,977	97,720	30,740	140,052	785	5,360	1,108	19,193	1,893	24,553

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
AREA BURNED AND RESOURCE DAMAGE

☐ Force Account Protection	☒ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	1962

STATE	AREA BURNED (Acres)										RESOURCE DAMAGE (Dollars)					
	FOREST						NONFOREST	TOTAL AREA		TIMBER VALUE \$100		OTHER DAMAGE VALUE \$100		TOTAL DAMAGES \$100		
	COMMERCIAL		NONCOMMERCIAL		TOTAL											
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
Force Account Protection	19,757	227	14,187	2,293	33,944	2,520	99,427	51,122	133,371	53,642	2,418	21	11,857	4,745	14,275	4,766
PD Contract Protection	2,122	10,106	2,071	30,690	4,183	40,796	25,748	97,380	29,931	138,176	717	5,193	1,103	19,193	1,820	24,386
O&C Protection	297	1,039	283	497	580	1,536	229	340	809	1,876	68	167	5	--	73	167
BUREAU TOTALS	22,166	11,372	16,541	33,480	38,707	44,852	125,404	148,842	164,111	193,694	3,203	5,381	12,965	23,938	16,168	29,319

TABLE 10
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY

☒ Force Account Protection	☐ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	19 62

STATE	EQUIPMENT			SMOKING			RECREATION			FOREST & RANGE UTILIZATION		
	(1) NUMBER OF FIRES	(2) ACRES BURNED	(3) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(4) NUMBER OF FIRES	(5) ACRES BURNED	(6) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(7) NUMBER OF FIRES	(8) ACRES BURNED	(9) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(10) NUMBER OF FIRES	(11) ACRES BURNED	(12) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100
Alaska	4	680	15	4	3	--	13	99	3	3	8	1
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	150	9
California	--	--	--	1	64	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	4	16	1	2	62	1	2	1	--	7	927	30
Idaho	13	3,187	255	7	223	18	8	1,333	150	8	2,611	177
Montana	--	--	--	2	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	4	--	--	6	1,750	383	3	192	14	7	186	7
New Mexico	2	8	--	1	30	--	1	1	--	1	--	--
Oregon	6	24	21	8	1,132	11	9	61	2	2	--	--
Utah	1	80	4	5	36	2	1	8	--	1	--	--
Wyoming	1	4	--	2	5	--	4	7	1	4	1,185	10
BUREAU TOTALS	35	3,999	296	38	3,345	415	42	1,702	170	34	5,067	234

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY

☒ Force Account Protection

☐ Bureau Summary

☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

1962

STATE	LAND OCCUPANCY			INCENDIARY			MISCELLANEOUS			LIGHTNING-CAUSED			TOTAL MAN-CAUSED			GRAND TOTAL		
	(13) NO. OF FIRES	(14) ACRES BURNED	(15) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(16) NO. OF FIRES	(17) ACRES BURNED	(18) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(19) NO. OF FIRES	(20) ACRES BURNED	(21) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(22) NO. OF FIRES	(23) ACRES BURNED	(24) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(25) NO. OF FIRES	(26) ACRES BURNED	(27) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(28) NO. OF FIRES	(29) ACRES BURNED	(30) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100
Alaska	6	43	2	2	6	--	8	245	15	45	37,790	3,294	40	1,084	36	85	38,874	3,330
Arizona	--	--	--	1	125	2	1	--	--	12	303	21	3	275	11	15	578	32
California	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	7	--	2	9,260	26	4	71	--	6	9,331	26
Colorado	9	707	278	--	--	--	8	162	--	56	1,549	150	32	1,875	310	88	3,424	460
Idaho	17	1,441	109	10	735	39	43	15,904	1,578	46	40,030	2,314	106	25,434	2,326	152	65,464	4,640
Montana	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	23	--	17	18	--	5	63	--	22	81	--
Nevada	7	3	--	1	6	--	18	160	58	69	1,566	4,538	46	2,297	462	115	3,863	5,000
New Mexico	2	--	--	--	--	--	5	19	--	7	544	--	12	58	--	19	602	--
Oregon	7	5	1	7	18	1	1	--	--	59	2,255	133	40	1,240	36	99	3,495	169
Utah	11	3,475	423	--	--	--	8	965	51	49	791	80	27	4,564	480	76	5,355	560
Wyoming	4	543	2	--	--	--	3	300	6	15	260	39	18	2,044	19	33	2,304	58
BUREAU TOTALS	64	6,217	815	21	890	42	99	17,785	1,708	377	94,366	10,595	333	39,005	3,680	710	133,371	14,275

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TABLE 11
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY

☐ Force Account Protection

☐ Bureau Summary

☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

19 62

STATE	EQUIPMENT			SMOKING			RECREATION			FOREST & RANGE UTILIZATION		
	(1) NUMBER OF FIRES	(2) ACRES BURNED	(3) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(4) NUMBER OF FIRES	(5) ACRES BURNED	(6) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(7) NUMBER OF FIRES	(8) ACRES BURNED	(9) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(10) NUMBER OF FIRES	(11) ACRES BURNED	(12) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100
PD Contract Protection												
California	16	4,143	404	26	1,665	24	5	375	6	6	592	6
Idaho	3	40	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	90	--
TOTAL	19	4,183	408	28	1,665	24	7	375	6	9	682	6
O&C Protection:												
Oregon	4	24	--	9	552	18	1	--	--	18	62	36
BUREAU TOTALS (Contract)	23	4,207	408	37	2,217	42	8	375	6	27	744	42

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY

☐ Force Account Protection

☐ Bureau Summary

☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

1962

STATE	LAND OCCUPANCY			INCENDIARY			MISCELLANEOUS			LIGHTNING-CAUSED			TOTAL MAN-CAUSED			GRAND TOTAL		
	(13) NO. OF FIRES	(14) ACRES BURNED	(15) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(16) NO. OF FIRES	(17) ACRES BURNED	(18) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(19) NO. OF FIRES	(20) ACRES BURNED	(21) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(22) NO. OF FIRES	(23) ACRES BURNED	(24) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(25) NO. OF FIRES	(26) ACRES BURNED	(27) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(28) NO. OF FIRES	(29) ACRES BURNED	(30) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100
PD Contract Protection:																		
California	17	1,307	145	28	8,168	269	22	8,197	295	34	2,852	424	120	24,447	1,149	154	27,299	1,573
Idaho	--	--	--	1	700	240	2	882	--	16	552	3	7	1,622	244	23	2,174	247
Minnesota	2	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	360	--	2	360	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	5	--	--	1	2	--	6	2	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	6	6	--	5	--	--	11	6	--
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	1	90	--	8	90	--
O&C Protection:																		
Oregon	2	16	13	3	60	5	1	83	--	18	12	1	38	797	72	56	809	73
BUREAU TOTALS (Contract)	21	1,683	158	32	8,928	514	27	9,164	295	86	3,422	428	175	27,318	1,465	261	30,740	1,893

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ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY

☐ Force Account Protection	☒ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	19 62

STATE	EQUIPMENT			SMOKING			RECREATION			FOREST & RANGE UTILIZATION		
	(1) NUMBER OF FIRES	(2) ACRES BURNED	(3) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(4) NUMBER OF FIRES	(5) ACRES BURNED	(6) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(7) NUMBER OF FIRES	(8) ACRES BURNED	(9) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(10) NUMBER OF FIRES	(11) ACRES BURNED	(12) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100
Force Account Protection	35	3,999	296	38	3,345	415	42	1,702	170	34	5,067	234
PD Contract Protection	19	4,183	408	28	1,665	24	7	375	6	9	682	6
O&C Protection	4	24	--	9	552	18	1	--	--	18	62	36
BUREAU TOTALS	58	8,206	704	75	5,562	457	50	2,077	176	61	5,811	276

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY

1962

STATE	LAND OCCUPANCY			INCENDIARY			MISCELLANEOUS			LIGHTNING-CAUSED			TOTAL MAN-CAUSED			GRAND TOTAL		
	(13) NO. OF FIRES	(14) ACRES BURNED	(15) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(16) NO. OF FIRES	(17) ACRES BURNED	(18) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(19) NO. OF FIRES	(20) ACRES BURNED	(21) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(22) NO. OF FIRES	(23) ACRES BURNED	(24) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(25) NO. OF FIRES	(26) ACRES BURNED	(27) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100	(28) NO. OF FIRES	(29) ACRES BURNED	(30) DOLLAR DAMAGE \$100
Force Account Protection	64	6,217	815	21	890	42	99	17,785	1,708	377	94,366	10,595	333	39,005	3,680	710	133,371	14,275
PD Contract Protection	19	1,667	145	29	8,868	509	26	9,081	295	69	3,410	427	137	26,521	1,393	206	29,931	1,820
O&C Protection	2	16	13	3	60	5	1	83	--	18	12	1	38	797	72	56	809	73
BUREAU TOTALS	89	7,900	973	53	9,818	556	126	26,949	2,003	464	97,788	11,023	508	66,323	5,145	972	164,111	16,168

TABLE 13
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY SIZE CLASS

☒ Force Account Protection	☐ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	19 62

STATE	BY CLASSES*															
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		TOTAL	
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
Alaska	21	--	26	3	19	--	4	--	5	--	8	--	2	--	85	3
Arizona	7	1	2	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	1
California	3	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	6	--
Colorado	42	--	22	3	15	--	6	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	88	4
Idaho	33	3	33	31	34	23	21	7	13	1	15	2	3	--	152	67
Montana	11	--	8	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--
Nevada	65	1	32	8	12	--	3	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	115	9
New Mexico	5	--	9	4	4	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	19	5
Oregon	62	--	24	12	7	3	2	--	3	--	1	--	--	--	99	15
Utah	46	--	14	--	8	--	2	--	4	--	2	--	--	--	76	--
Wyoming	16	--	9	1	3	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	33	1
BUREAU TOTALS	311	5	180	62	109	27	42	8	31	1	30	2	7	--	710	105

* Fire Size Classes
A - 0 - .25 acres
B - .26 - 10 acres
C - 10.1 - 100 acres

D - 100.1 - 300 acres
E - 300.1 - 1000 acres
F - 1000.1 - 5000 acres
G - over 5000 acres

TABLE 14
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY SIZE CLASS

☐ Force Account Protection

☐ Bureau Summary

☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

19 62

STATE	BY CLASSES*															
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		TOTAL	
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
PD Contract Protection:																
California	62	1	32	--	16	1	11	--	11	--	13	--	9	--	155	2
Idaho	16	1	2	--	2	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	23	2
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	2	--
Montana	5	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	1
New Mexico	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Oregon	8	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--
Washington	7	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--
TOTAL	99	3	39	--	18	1	12	1	15	--	14	--	9	--	206	5
O&C Protection:																
Oregon	31	--	13	1	4	--	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	56	1
BUREAU TOTALS (Contract)	130	3	52	1	22	1	16	1	19	--	14	--	9	--	262	6

* Fire Size Classes
A - 0 - .25 acres
B - .26 - 10 acres
C - 10.1 - 100 acres

D - 100.1 - 300 acres
E - 300.1 - 1000 acres
F - 1000.1 - 5000 acres
G - over 5000 acres

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY SIZE CLASS

1962BUREAU TOTALS

D - 100.1 - 300 acres
E - 300.1 - 1000 acres
F - 1000.1 - 5000 acres
G - over 5000 acres

TABLE 16
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSES

☒ Force Account Protection	☐ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	19 62

STATE	BY CAUSES*																	
	LI		E		S		R		U		LO		I		MI		TOTAL	
	(17) FEDERAL	(18) OTHER	(19) FEDERAL	(20) OTHER	(21) FEDERAL	(22) OTHER	(23) FEDERAL	(24) OTHER	(25) FEDERAL	(26) OTHER	(27) FEDERAL	(28) OTHER	(29) FEDERAL	(30) OTHER	(31) FEDERAL	(32) OTHER	(33) FEDERAL	(34) OTHER
Alaska	45	1	4	--	4	1	13	--	3	--	6	--	2	--	8	1	85	3
Arizona	12	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	15	1
California	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	6	--
Colorado	56	1	4	--	2	--	2	--	7	--	9	1	--	--	8	2	88	4
Idaho	46	10	13	9	7	4	8	5	8	1	17	13	10	3	43	22	152	67
Montana	17	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	22	--
Nevada	69	--	4	5	6	1	3	1	7	1	7	--	1	1	18	--	115	9
New Mexico	7	1	2	4	1	--	1	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	5	--	19	5
Oregon	59	4	6	2	8	1	9	2	2	2	7	4	7	--	1	--	99	15
Utah	49	--	1	--	5	--	1	--	1	--	11	--	--	--	8	--	76	--
Wyoming	15	--	1	--	2	--	4	--	4	--	4	--	--	--	3	1	33	1
BUREAU TOTALS	377	18	35	20	38	7	42	8	34	4	64	18	21	4	99	26	710	105

* Fires by Causes Coded in Item 10 first card DI-1200 Code Columns 16 and 17:

Lightning - LI, Code 10
Equipment - E, Code 20

Smoking - S, Code 30
Recreation - R, Code 40

Forest & Range Utilization - U, Code 50
Land Occupancy - LO, Code 60

Incendiary - I, Code 70
Miscellaneous - MI, Code 80

TABLE 17
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSES

☐ Force Account Protection

☐ Bureau Summary

☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

19 62

STATE	BY CAUSES*																	
	LI		E		S		R		U		LO		I		MI		TOTAL	
	(17) FEDERAL	(18) OTHER	(19) FEDERAL	(20) OTHER	(21) FEDERAL	(22) OTHER	(23) FEDERAL	(24) OTHER	(25) FEDERAL	(26) OTHER	(27) FEDERAL	(28) OTHER	(29) FEDERAL	(30) OTHER	(31) FEDERAL	(32) OTHER	(33) FEDERAL	(34) OTHER
PD Contract Protection																		
California	35	--	16	--	26	2	5	--	6	--	17	--	28	--	22	--	155	2
Idaho	16	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	23	2
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Montana	5	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	6	1
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Oregon	6	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	11	--
Washington	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--
TOTAL	69	1	19	--	28	3	7	--	9	--	19	--	29	--	26	1	206	5
O&C Protection	18	--	4	--	9	--	1	--	18	--	2	1	3	--	1	--	56	1
BUREAU TOTALS (Contract)	87	1	23	--	37	3	8	--	27	--	21	1	32	--	27	1	262	6

* Fires by Causes Coded in Item 10 first card DI-1200 Code Columns 16 and 17:

Lightning - LI, Code 10
Equipment - E, Code 20

Smoking - S, Code 30
Recreation - R, Code 40

Forest & Range Utilization - U, Code 50
Land Occupancy - LO, Code 60

Incendiary - I, Code 70
Miscellaneous - MI, Code 80

☐ Force Account Protection	☒ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	19 62

Calendar Year

19 62

* Fires by Causes Coded in Item 10 first card DI-1200 Code Columns 16 and 17:

Incendiary - I, Code 70
Miscellaneous - MI, Code 80

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